Annex "A," Subparagraph 11,

Sociological Background

PUBLIC INFORMATION

204 Newspapers are still by far the most important media for disseminating news in Finland. Virtually every family subscribes to at least one daily newspaper and to several magazines. Educated people all over the country commonly subscribe to a Helsinki paper in addition to a

207 [205] local one. As distributor of the latest news, radio is indispensable in many rural areas where mail deliveries do not exceed two or three times a week. The news service, both for the papers and the radio, is comprehensive and quick.

546 Movies, on the other hand, have little importance in disseminating news. Newsreels are of actual value only in Helsinki and in other major cities, for when they arrive in the rural areas they are usually hope-227-lessly out-of-date.

207 they are usually hopelessly out-of-date. There is no television in Finland and probably will not
203 be for a number of years. Public address systems, megaphones, posters, pamphlets and leaflets play very little part in distributing news;
[208] they are used mostly for political propaganda purposes. The Finns are not easily frightened or excited, and rumors among them are usually very short-lived. As a rule the rumors which do circulate are concerned with Finnish-Russian relations, but experience has taught that there is little reason to believe them.

204 The first newspaper (in Swedish) appeared in Finland in 1771, the first one in the Finnish language in 1776. The major newspapers of today have their origin in the political and national controversies of the last century. As a result, the daily newspapers in Finland mostly

000 size of the population.

207 Radios are common in Finnish homes; in 1952 there were 817,000 receivers, 202 per 1000 inhabitants reported in the country. The programs broadcast by Oy Yleisradio Ab, a non-political, non-commercial enterprise in which the State holds 90 per cent of the shares. The costs of operation are borne by the radio owners who must buy a license each year in order to listen. News is broadcast four times a day on a strictly non-partisan basis, and résumés, without comments, of editorials from the major newspapers [447] are also read. No advertising is permitted on the air.

The company broadcasts on the average 4400 program hours in Finnish, 1100 hours in Swedish each year. In 1945 the Finnish programs were apportioned as follows:

207 Music.....46 per cent

News and announcements....13.4 per cent

Lectures, light discussions, interviews, school programs.18.9 per cent

Divine services..... 6.7 per cent

Radio plays..... 5.9 per cent

Special programs.....3.9 per cent

Programs for children and young people..... 2.8 per cent

Miscellaneous entertainment. 1.7 per cent

Foreign language transmissions..... 0.7 per cent

The radio stations in Finland in operation now are:

		Wave length (in meters)
Lahti	50 kilowatts	1875
Helsinki	10 kilowatts	211
Joensuu	1 kilowatt	968
Kuopio	20 kilowatts	569

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Oulu	10 kilowatts	693
Pietarsaari	1 kilowatt	200
Pori	1 kilowatt	210
Tampere	1 kilowatt	201
Turku	40 kilowatts	335
Vaasa	10 kilowatts	197

The short wave stations in Finland are:

		Wave length (in meters)
Helsinki I	10 kilowatts	49.02
Pori	15 kilowatts	19.75
Lahti	15 kilowatts	31.58
Helsinki II	1 kilowatt	16.85

Lahti, Joensuu, Kuopio, Oulu, Pori and Tampere transmit the Finnish language program, the others the Swedish language program, when it [191] is given, 21 hours 15 minutes every week. The only minority language in Finland is Lappish, spoken by about 2000 people in the northernmost part of the country.

207 part of the country. For these people the station in Oulu broadcasts 15 minutes of news once a week and a divine service once a month in Lappish. The short wave stations Lahti and Pori are used for transmissions of an informative character in English and French. The big station of Lahti can be heard all over the country, and the stations in northern and central Europe are received by most radio sets, although language barriers, of course, put a limit to their popularity. An exception are the Swedish radio stations (Motala, Stockholm, Sundsvall) which are listened to widely in Finland. There is no information for how many Finns listen regularly to the programs in Finnish broadcast from abroad. During the war this practice was widespread, and the authorities made no limitations on it.

Types of privately owned radio receivers in 1946:

District	Battery receivers	Reception by net	Reception by crystal	Radio telephones	Altogether
Uusimaa	6, 901	131, 914	1, 126	890	140, 831
Turku-Pori	12, 649	82, 892	285	2	95, 828
Åland	1, 695	1, 626	-	1	3, 322
Häme	11, 095	70, 870	4, 042	-	86, 007
Kymi	5, 039	36, 102	165	1	41, 307
Mikkeli	10, 434	11, 505	357	-	22, 296
Kuopio	18, 144	20, 548	78	-	38, 770
Vaasa	14, 541	61, 205	16	-	75, 762

Oulu	9,395	17,608	467	-	27,470
Lappland	2,969	7,636	-	-	10,605

Geographical distribution of listeners in 1946:

District	Finnish-speaking	Swedish-speaking	Altogether
Uusimaa	107,962	38,130	146,092
Turku-Pori	91,924	7,453	99,377
Åland	9	3,424	3,433
Häme	88,091	354	88,445
Kymi	41,941	253	42,194
Mikkeli	22,737	5	22,742
Kuopio	40,211	15	40,226

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Vaasa	55, 829	20, 964	76, 793
Oulu	28, 916	32	28, 948
Lappland	12, 363	9	12, 372

Distribution of listeners according to occupation, in 1946:

Districts	Agri-culture	Industry	Trade	Communi-cations	Public Office	Others
Uusimaa	20, 078	56, 725	20, 780	14, 603	17, 691	10, 531
Turtu-Pori	33, 494	34, 164	7, 752	7, 560	7, 273	5, 455
Aland	1, 757	391	226	471	269	202
Häme	22, 995	36, 896	7, 036	7, 465	6, 693	4, 719
Kymi	11, 632	17, 076	2, 599	4, 619	3, 341	1, 980

Mikkeli	11, 303	4, 619	1, 710	2, 087	1, 621	866
Kuopio	17, 839	9, 635	2, 980	3, 250	3, 444	1, 548
Vaasa	34, 123	21, 185	5, 977	5, 675	5, 372	3, 329
Oulu	11, 625	7, 430	2, 275	2, 605	2, 221	1, 261
Lappland	3, 243	3, 508	933	1, 611	879	242

Any information activities originating outside the country are of minor importance. The major foreign embassies--the British, the American and the French--arrange lectures and exhibition and make available literature for representing the culture and achievements of their respective countries, but these activities are almost entirely limited to Helsinki and the educated circles, who have a command of these foreign languages.

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